In the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Over the years, ~~worker in~~ the glass industry has ~~have~~ developed a number of processes for fabricating glass sheets having highly smooth surfaces, such as used in certain computer display or television monitor applications. One such method, the so-called "Fusion Draw" method, has been described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,149,949 and 3,338,696, the content of which are incorporated herein by reference. According to the Fusion Draw method, first, two flows of glass are generated by controlled overflow around a so-called "isopipe" of refractory material. (The exact way in which the apparatus acts to ensure that the flow is at a constant rate over the entire width of each of the two flows differs according to the teachings of the two above-identified U.S. patents.) Second, the two flows are kept in contact with the isopipe. And, third, they are reunited at the bottom tip of the isopipe to form a sheet of semisolid glass. The two faces of the sheet of glass, thus, never come in contact with any surface other whatsoever. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Nevertheless, the Fusion Draw method cannot be used with all types ~~typed~~ of glass compositions. The glass flow is controllable only if the flow of glass in contact with the isopipe, and more particularly only if the glass in contact with the bottom portion of the isopipe is maintained at a level of viscosity that is sufficiently high. If viscosity is not sufficiently high, then gravity forces dominate over the viscosity forces and it becomes impossible to tension the flow of semisolid glass leaving the bottom tip of the isopipe. The flow of glass is then mechanically unstable and can generate a sheet of glass of very poor quality only (a sheet of glass presenting variations in thickness, distortions, etc.). With reference to this problem of mechanical stability, the person skilled in the art takes the view that in order to be usable in the Fusion Draw method, glass must have viscosity greater than about 20,000 pascal-seconds (Pa.s) (=200,000 poises). Unfortunately, this raises a problem with glasses having viscosity at the liquidus lower than said value. Such glasses, when in contact with the isopipe, run the risk of developing crystals within their mass. Such development of crystals is entirely incompatible with producing glass sheets having the desired quality. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- During the first step of the method of the invention, a flow or stream of glass is thus delivered. This flow advantageously has viscosity lying in the range 5 Pa.s to 5000 Pa.s (50 poises to 50,000 poises), and very advantageously has viscosity lying in the range 10 Pa.s to 1000 Pa.s (100 poises to 10,000 poises). As mentioned in the introduction to the present specification, the method of the invention has been developed most particularly with reference to low viscosity glasses[[...]]. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 26, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The apparatus and methods of the present invention will be further described in reference to the accompanying illustrations. FIG. 1 shows a mass 1 of molten glass. Said mass is delivered in the form of a stream 1a by a delivery device 200 of the isopipe type. Said stream of glass 1a falls freely through a small height prior to being taken up by a forming roller 4a. While falling freely, both faces s_1 and s_2 of said stream 1a are free from any contact with any surface whatsoever. On being taken up, the face s_2 of said stream 1a comes into contact with the outside smooth surface of said forming roller 4a. The roller 4a rotates in a direction and at a speed such as to ensure that there is no relative movement between the roller and the stream in contact with said roller. Said roller 4a is used for stabilizing the stream 1a mechanically. The viscosity of said stream 1a is increased mainly by contact between the stream and the roller which implies that the stream will be cooled. This cooling is controlled by controlling the flow rate and the temperature of a cooling fluid caused to circulate through a recess 9a in said roller 4a. --